NUMB. 742

# The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19. 1737.

*A Defense of the* Laws *and* Liberties *of* England; *occasioned by some late Writings.*

THE Writers against the Government seem to arrogate to themselves the sole Honour of contending for the *Publick Good* and *Love of their Country*, while all their Discourses are *Satyrs* upon their *Country*, and Invectives against the *Constitution itself*: It was a Distinction put about by the Author of the *Dissertation on Parties*, that the *Friends* of the *Government* were *Enemies* to the *Constitution*; but, the Antiministerial Writers have sufficiently prov'd the Truth of the following Maxim, that the *Enemies* of the *Government* are *Enemies* to the *Constitution*: For not only the *Craftsman*, but the Author of *Common Sense*, (that *petty Retailer* of what has been much clearer and stronger said by the *Craftsman* already) publish Papers which are *Libels* upon the *Legal Government* of *England*, and the *Liberties* of the People. *Common Sense* begins one of his late Discourses, (I think 'tis the Journal of *October* 29.) with an Observation, That it has been said, 'Liberty consists in being governed by *Laws* to which the People have given their *Consents*:' This he calls in great Derision, a *trite Maxim*; and then adds, 'He shall not dispute it at present, because such a Dispute may lead him into another; whether we have, IN REALITY, any *Liberty* or not?' But this he will prudentially avoid too; because it may be *determin'd by the Loss of his own.*

'Tis impossible to mistake this Author's Meaning: He speaks out; so that we may, without the Assistance of *Innuendoes*, honestly affirm, That he here strongly insinuates to the People, *That they have no Liberties*; and, that 'tis a ridiculous Thing to place *Liberty* in being governed by *Laws* to which we have *given our Consents.*

I am, in Opinion, directly against him; and am very willing (for the Good of my Country, and the Satisfaction of the People) to go as far into this Subject as possible. I affirm, in direct Opposition to this Author, that *Liberty* does consist in being governed by *Laws of our own making*; and, that no Country ever enjoyed so great *Liberty* as *England* doth at present.

IN this Argument, 'tis a very great Pleasure to me, that I have the most judicious of all political Authors on my Side, Mr. *Algernoon Sidney*; a Gentleman, who wrote all his Discourses upon Government in Defense of *Legal*, against *Arbitrary* Power; and who could never imagine, that, within half a Century of his Death, a Set of *Romantick Visionary* Writers (calling themselves *Whigs*) should rise up, and gravely assert, (in mere Spight to a Court always acting *within Law*) 'That *Laws* signify nothing: That being governed 'by *Laws of our own making*, is no more Liberty 'than being governed by the mere Will of an absolute 'Prince: That, tho' we have a *perfect Legal* Government, yet, 'tis a *Legal Tyranny* and *Parliamentary Slavery*; because we have not the Liberty or 'Power of doing whatever we please; that is, of 'turning out one Set of Men and putting in another.

BUT, leaving these *Political Madmen* to themselves, we will enter immediately into the Argument.

THE Question is, wherein *Liberty* consists? By Liberty here, is meant *Civil Liberty*; of which no Man can have a clear Idea, without understanding what *Natural Liberty* is; for *Nature* is, or ought to be, the *sole Standard* of all *Right* and all *Law*. *Natural Liberty* consists in an *absolute Independancy* upon the *Will* or *Power* of every other Man; and in the full Possession of *all those Rights* which the eternal and immutable Law of Nature, or Reason, hath given us. What those Rights are, may be all summ'd up in this one Proposition, or comprehended in this *one Right*; a Right to *such an Use* of our Persons, Properties, and Understandings, as is CONSISTENT with the Right of *all other Men* to the Use of their Persons, Properties, and Understandings. This, and no more than this, is *natural* Right; for, to say with Mr. *Hobbes*, (who *servilely* complimented the *Civil Power* at the Expence of all *natural Right*) 'That *all Men*, 'in a State of Nature, have an *equal Right to all* 'Things,' is only gravely to say, that no Man hath a Right to any Thing: For, if A hath a Right to his Person and Property, B can have none: Two Persons can't have a Right to the same Thing; that's a Contradiction. This being true, then, of *natural* Liberty, that 'tis only a Right to *such an Use* of our Persons and Properties as is consistent with the Rights of all others; the Design of *Civil Government*, and the *sole End* of its Institution, is only a MORE EFFECTUAL SECURITY of all these Rights, by *one common or general Power*, than we could possibly enjoy in a State of *Nature*, by *our own single Power*: *Civil* Liberty doth not differ from *natural* Liberty in the *Rights themselves*, but in the *Enforcement* and *Security* of those Rights: *Rights* are not *factitious*; neither *Power* nor *Law* can make or constitute Right; they can only *declare* and *enforce*: The *highest Liberty* therefore, Men can possess under a *Civil Government*, is to have *all the Rights of Nature or Reason declared, recognized*, and *established* by Laws of the People's making, and *enforced* by the Authority of the Government. When these Laws, I say, are enacted by the People; or their Representatives, (or, which is the same Thing, can't be enacted without them) who must be subject to the same Laws when they are made, as well as all the rest of the Community; 'tis then, we have the *greatest possible Security* of our Rights; and the fullest and *most perfect Liberty* that the Mind of Man can conceive, or the Power of Man effect. And, THIS LIBERTY WE HAVE IN ENGLAND.

'Tis in vain to say, that the People who *choose*, and the Persons *chosen*, may be corrupt; for so they always were, more or less, as Circumstances differ'd; and, perhaps, always will be so to the End of the World: But this is nothing against the Truth of the Proposition I have laid down, That the highest and *most perfect Liberty* consists in being governed by *Laws of our own making*. This is only saying the *People* may be better, but not the *Constitution*: 'Tis true, that were the People perfectly *Wise* and *Good*, there would be no need of Laws; for every Man would be a *Law to himself*: And, 'tis also true, that the less Corrupt they are, the better Laws we shall have: But the People must look to that. The Government is as good as they will allow it; and our Liberty as perfect as they will suffer it to be. Therefore, if we fail in any Point, we have nobody to blame but ourselves. The Laws are as we make them; and, 'tis impossible to have more *perfect Liberty*, till we grow more *perfect Men*. Our Laws, with all our Faults upon our Heads, are generally very good; and, no Period of Time, not the best in History, can be assigned, when they were *more Uninfluenced*, or *less Overborn*, by Men in Power to serve the Purposes of Courts or Ministries, than at present: I may go further; and without the least Violation of Truth or Honour, affirm, that, in this Respect, both with regard to *Ministers* and *Judges*, the Age we live in greatly excells all past Ages.

WHAT then can Men mean, by saying we have no *Liberty*? They may as well say, We have no *Sun*, or no *Air*: We have *Laws*, which are a *Standing Rule of Action* to Prince and People; to the *Governors* as well as *Governed*; to *Men in Power* as well as Men out of Power: So that we are *Independant* upon the *Will* or *Power* of any Man upon Earth; for our *Properties* are as strongly secured, and our *Persons*, without any other Guards than *Guardian Laws*, as well defended, as the King's. In a Word, we may *Say* or *Do* whatever we please, unless we invade the Rights of others: Which, I think, is the *Highest Liberty*; and that this Liberty is owing to our being governed by *Laws of our own making*. Let us, then, as the *Immortal Sidney* says, 'Reverence the *Laws*, 'upon which our Safety and Happiness depend, and 'not upon the *Uncertain Will* or *Understanding* of a 'Prince; who is sometimes a Child, and sometimes 'over-burden'd with Years: Some Princes are weak, 'negligent, slothful, or vicious; others, who may 'have something of Rectitude in their Intentions, 'and naturally are not uncapable of doing well, are 'drawn out of the right Way by the Subtlety of Ill 'Men, who gain Credit with them. That Rule 'must, therefore, always be uncertain, and subject 'to be distorted, which depends upon the *Will* of a 'Man; for, he always fluctuates; and every Passion 'that arises in his Mind, or is infused by others, disorders him. The Good of a People ought to be established upon a more solid Foundation: For this 'Reason THE LAW is established, which no Passion 'can disturb: 'Tis void of Desire and Fear, Lust 'and Anger: 'Tis *Mens sine Affectu, Written Reason*, 'retaining some Measure of the Divine Perfection. 'It does not enjoin that which pleases a weak, frail 'Man; but, without any Regard to Persons, commands that which is good, and punishes Evil in 'All, whether High or Low, Rich or Poor. 'Tis 'deaf, inexorable, inflexible. By this Means every 'Man knows when he is safe, or in Danger; because 'he knows whether he has done Good or Evil: But, 'if all depended upon the *Will of a Man*, the Worst 'would be often the most safe, and the Best in the 'greatest Hazard.'

THUS far Mr. *Sidney*, in Favour of *Law and Liberty*; and this State of *Law* and *Liberty* we enjoy in *England*, notwithstanding our *Corruption*; which, tho' every Man should take Care to prevent as much as possible in himself and others, yet, I'm afraid, will never be rooted out: For, the *Power* of Tempting, and the *Capacity* of being Tempted, will remain, as long as greater and lesser *Abilities*, and greater and lesser *Fortunes* remain in the World: Or, in other Words, as long as *Human Nature* exists.

## *FOREIGN PORTS.*

*Messina, Oct.* 10. Arrived this Day the Stanhope, Blackmoor, from Alexandria.

The Delawar, Capt. Cleland, bound from London for Scanderoon, was well the 10th of October last off of Cape de Gatta.

*Cadiz, Nov.* 5. *N. S.* On the 27th ult. arrived the Dispatch, Boon; the Phœnix, Ellis; the James and Peter, Wadham; the Daniel and Richard, Hooper; the Salisbury, Le Cras, from Sicily; the George and Catherine, St. Leger, from Malaga; On the 28th, the James, Power, from Trani; the Tuscany, Martin; the Stirling, Lockwood; the Dolphin, Power; the Elizabeth, Moor, from Palermo; the Rachel, Commins, from Newfoundland; the Lucy, White, from Saio; the Happy Return, Burton, from Lisbon; the Abel and Mary, Deckworth, from Lynn; the Concord, Hill, from Malaga; the Mary, Lowthion, from Amsterdam; On the 31st, the Mary, Perkins, from Portsmouth; the Mary, St. Leger, from Waterford. On the 26th ult. sailed the Betty, Miln, for Seville; On the 28th, the Fairfolk, St. Barbe, for Seville; the Indian Merchant, Barlow, for Leghorn; On the 30th, the Prince of Orange, Harris, for the Levant; the Clare, Caswell, for the North; the Jervoiswood, Baily, for Alicant and Barcelona; the Widmore, Ford, for the Levant; On the 31st, the Dorset, Thwaile, for Genoa; On the 1st Instant, the Mermaid, Moriarty, for Bilbao; On the 2d, the St. John, Power, for Waterford; the Switzer, Bogie, for London; On the 3d, the Martha, Purks, for the North; the Dolphin Jeffery, for the Levant: On the 4th, the Concord Young for the North; the Elizabeth, Carmody, for Cork.

*Alicant, Nov* 6. *N. S.* Arrived the Seafare, Robinson; the Charlton, Coke; the Coronation, Young, from Newfoundland; the Barbados Packet, Deacon, from Penzance; the Mary and Allen, Smalshen, from Liverpool; the Catherine, Price, from Bantry; the Adventure, Gehen, for Ireland; the Greyhound Man of War, Capt. Ambrose, from Mahon.

*Leghorn, Nov.* 11. *N. S.* On the 4th Instant arrived the Prince of Wales, Le Viscont; the Pearle, Price, from Newfoundland; On the 5th, the Mary, Wride, from Petersburg; the Ann and Deborah, Williams, from Dublin; the Content, Williams, from St. Ives; the Sea Horse, Read, from Bristol; the Ann, Hunter, from Londonderry; On the 6th, the Henry and Mary, Winspear, from Bantry; the Prince of Orange, Grocock, from Newfoundland. Sailed the Palpa, Woodrop, for Ancona; the Spanish Fisherman, Wyck, for Hamburgh; the Betty, Hog, for Barbary.

## *HOME PORTS.*

*Liverpool, Nov.* 15. Arrived the Maxfield, Agness, from Antigua.

*Weymouth, Nov.* 16. Wind W. S. W. Since my last came to an Anchor in Portland Road, and still remains,

remains, the Exchange of Weymouth, Ellery, from Newhaven for Cadiz; the Redburne, Newdigate, of and from London for Lisbon; the Haverfordweſt, Brewne, of and for Haverfordweſt from London; the Argyle of London, Diggs, for Civita Vecchia from Yarmouth; the Thomas and Sarah, Bloom, of and from Lynn for Cadiz; the Mary, Cook, of and from Pentenwhin for Malaga.

*Peel, Nov.* 16. Since my laſt came in the Mary, of and for this Port, Bilbin, from Bilboa; and the Unity, Patridge, from Oporto.

*Portſmouth, Nov.* 16. Yeſterday came in the Jenny Brigantine, Wright, from Gibraltar, with empty Bags, a Horſe, &c. for this Port.

*Dover, Nov.* 17. Arrived off of our Port, the Beckford, Steuart, from Jamaica; the William and Ann, Main, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Mary, Hill, from Maryland.

*Deal, Nov.* 17. Wind W. S W. The Ships in my former remain. Came down and remains, the Lambert, Hayman, for Lisbon; the Leopard, Hardy, for Leghorn. Arrived the Harriſon, Bolling, from Virginia; the Barbary Factor, Quick, from South Barbary; the Mary, Newſon, from Barbados; the Catherine and Elizabeth, Gray; the Crichton, ——, and the Peregrine, Watſon, from Maryland. The Ann, Whitney, from Gibraltar, is at Sandwich.

*Graveſend, Nov.* 17. Paſſed by the Philip and Ann, Bowell, from Malaga.

The St. George, Capt. Clockley, which Sailed the 1ſt of October from Lisbon for London, is Arrived at Cardiff in Wales.

## *LONDON.*

*Yeſterday arrived a Mail from* France, *and two from* Flanders.

Letters from Florence of the 15th ult. O. S. ſpeak of an elegant Entertainment lately made there by the Prince de Craon, for the Lord Middleſex, and ſeveral other Engliſh Gentlemen. And thoſe of the ſame Date from Genoa, mention the Loſs of an Engliſh Veſſel, George Trant, Commander, which ſailing thence for Palermo, to take in a Loading, ſunk to the Bottom.

On Thurſday Evening Dr. Dodd, going in his Chariot home to Woodford, a Perſon genteely dreſs'd and well mounted, called to the Coachman, by Maryland Point, to ſtop, for that he wanted to ſpeak with his Maſter, and then told the Doctor he had Occaſion to borrow a little Money; upon which the Doctor gave him 19 s for which the Party thanked him, and ſo parted.

Yeſterday the Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company choſe the following Gentlemen Supra-Cargoes for China; viz. Meſſieurs Page, Plant, Martin, Colebrook, Lane, Shore, Hagart, and Perks.

Yeſterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge Lottery; viz. 68765, 67976, 500 l. each; 32651, 100 l. 5102, 13096, 20444, 42646, 52657, 7311, 50123, 50 l. each.

There have been 1004 Prizes drawn.

We hear that one of the above 500 l. Prizes fell to Counſellor Strode of Lincoln's Inn.

Yeſterday was held a Court at Bridewell Hoſpital, when the Election of a Maſter-Porter to the ſaid Hoſpital came on, in the Room of Mr. Joynes, deceaſed. There were 7 Candidates, and the Election was by Way of Ballot, when Mr. John Standith was choſen by a great Majority.

The ſame Day 3 noted Money-Droppers, who had decoyed a Countryman to drink a Glaſs of Wine with them, at the Three Tun Tavern in Orange-ſtreet, Red Lion Square, defrauded him of 25 l. at Cards. After which, he telling the Drawer of the Affair, a Conſtable was immediately fetch'd, who took 1 of them, and the other 2 made their Eſcape. He was committed to New Priſon by Juſtice Pouliſon, and the Countryman was bound over to proſecute him.

Yeſterday George Phelp, a Labourer, unfortunately fell from the Top of a Houſe in Manchester-Court, Channel Row, Weſtminſter, and was killed on the Spot.

And this Day the Coroner's Inqueſt will ſit on his Body.

Yeſterday Morning as ſome Butchers were driving an Ox belonging to Mr. Kemp of Newport-Market, from Smithfield, and hurrying him too faſt, he toſs'd 5 Men and a Woman in Holbourn, then ran with great Fury along St. Giles's, and into Rathbourne-Place, where finding a Door open belonging to Mr. Pantillo's Houſe, he walk'd into the Back Parlour, where Mr. Pantillo, with a Child on his Knee, and a young Gentleman were drinking of Tea: At the Sight of the Ox, Mr. Pantillo had the Preſence of Mind to throw the Child under the Bed, and threw himſelf upon the Bed, and the Bullock jump'd upon him; which breaking down the Sacking of the Bed, Mr. Pantillo received little Damage, but got the Child from under the Bed, and carried it out of the Room. The Ox diſintangling himſelf from the Bed-Cords, &c. made at the young Man, and gored him in the Breaſt; then ſeeing his Shadow in the Chimney-Glaſs, he broke the ſame, Chairs, Tables, &c. all to Peices. Then he walked into the Dining-Room, where he left nothing whole: Upon which they attempted to ſhoot him, but upon the ſecond Fire he forc'd himſelf out of the Window, carrying the Frame, Glaſs, &c. with him into the Area; where he at firſt met with a Rack of Bottles, which he toſs'd about till he had broke them all; then went to the Kitchen Windows, which he ſerved after the ſame Manner, and being confined to cloſe Quarters, went into the Vault, where he was ſhot to Death by the Owner.

Laſt Thurſday Night her Majeſty reſted very well, and Yeſterday was much better.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Maynard came from his Seat at Euſton-Lodge, in the County of Eſſex, to his Houſe in King-ſtreet, St. James's.

The ſame Day the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Sundon, came from the Bath to his Houſe in Cleveland Court, St. James's. His Lady, who has been dangerouſly ill at the Bath, is now in a fair Way of Recovery.

The ſame Day died Mr. Thomas Harbin, a Stationer in the Strand, well known by his ſhining Japan Ink.

We hear that John Briſtow, Eſq; will be choſen Member in the Preſent Parliament for Winchelſea, in the room of Robert Briſtow, Eſq; his Father, deceaſed.

The Numbers in Mr. Jernegan's Sale entitled to Claims, as ſpecify'd in his Catalogue, and drawn the 18th of November 1757, are as follow, viz.

| Order as drawn. | Numbers Claiming. |
|---|---|
| 7000 | 6283 |
| 7175 | 24692 |
| 7350 | 51055 |
| 7525 | 42052 |
| 7700 | 25615 |
| 7875 | 34601 |
| 8050 | 36611 |
| 8225 | 40450 |
| 8400 | 50099 |
| 8575 | 38762 |
| 8750 | 28275 |
| 8925 | 50005 |

Days appointed for making Dividends to the Creditors of the following Perſons; viz.

November

23 Mathew Woodward, of Biſhopſgate, London, Corn-Chandler.

23 Jacob Alvarez, the younger, of Bury-ſtreet, London, Broker.

25 George Philips, of Stoake Ferry, in Norfolk, Merchant.

26 Samuel Palmer, late of Bartholomew-Cloſe, London, Printer.

29 Martha Mawle, of Thames ſtreet, London, Widow, Dealer in Lime.

December

1 Joſeph Jones, late of Briſtol, Grocer.

5 John Hutchinſon, late of Doncaſter, Wine Merchant.

7 George Prickett, of Idle Lane, London, Merchant.

9 Burcher Meddin, late of Southwark, Salter.

13 James Roberts, the elder, and Edward Roberts, of St. Saviour in Southwark, Lightermen.

14 Andrew Duke, late of Cheſter, Wet Glover.

17 William Phillips, late of Well-Cloſe-Square, Vinegar Merchant.

17 William Abram, of Exeter, Linen-Draper.

19 Thomas Bean, of Rye, Innholder.

| High Water this Day at London Bridge. | Morning | Evening |
|---|---|---|
| | 08 31 | 08 59 |

Bank Stock 141 1-4th to 1 half. India 175. South Sea 100 1 half, 5-8ths. Old Annuity 110 1-half, 5-8ths. New ditto 110 1-half. Three per Cent. 106 1-4th. 7 per Cent. Loan 111 1-half. 5 per Cent. 101 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 110 1 4th. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 7 l. Premium. South Sea ditto 3 l. 18 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1-half. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 14 s. 6 d. Stampt Tickets 41. 15 s.


LOST, a Cane near 3 Foot in Length, with a Gold Head, China Work, and 3 Braſs Pins in the Cane, with a black Ribband, and Pipes: It was dropt out of the Colcheſter Stage Coach on Tueſday laſt, between Ingateſtone and Whitechapel. Whoever brings it to Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, at the Star in the Eaſt, on Tower Hill, ſhall receive a Reward of Two Guineas.

*To be SOLD, by the Importer,*
*At the Great Oil-Cellar, under the New Warehouſe in St.* Mary Axe, Leadenhall-Street,

A Supreme Parcel of Lucca, Jar, and Sallad Oil, which will be in future continu'd at the following Prices, viz.

At 6 l. 15 s the Jar, or 5 s. 4 d. per Gallon, and ſo in Proportion to a ſmaller Quantity.

At 3 l. the Cheſt, or 18 s. the Flask.

An Allowance of 22. 6 d. per Jar will be given to thoſe that buy Ten Jars, or upwards.

N. B. *Attendance will be given from Eight in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon, and from Three till Seven at Night.*

**This Day is Publiſhed,**
*Beautifully printed in One Volume in* QUARTO,
*Dedicated to Her Moſt Sacred Majeſty,*

A Compleat CONCORDANCE to the HOLY SCRIPTURES of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENT. In Two Parts.

CONTAINING,

I. The Appellative or Common Words in ſo full and large a Manner, that any Verſe may be readily found by looking for any material Word in it. In this Part the various Significations of the principal Words are given, by which the plain Meaning of many Paſſages of Scripture is ſhewn: And alſo an Account of ſeveral Jewiſh Cuſtoms and Ceremonies is added, which may ſerve to illuſtrate many Parts of Scripture.

II. The Proper Names in the Scriptures. To this Part is prefixed, A Table, containing the Significations of the Words in the Original Languages from which they are derived.

To which is added,

A CONCORDANCE to the Books called Apocrypha. The Whole digeſted into an eaſy and regular Method; which, together with the various Significations and other Improvements now added, renders it more uſeful than any Book of this Kind hitherto publiſhed.

*By* ALEXANDER CRUDEN, *M. A*
*Search the Scriptures, for in them ye Think ye have Eternal Life.* John v. 39.

Printed for D. Midwinter, A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, J. and J. Pemberton, R. Ware, C. Rivington, R. Ford, F. Clay, A. Ward, J. and P. Knapton, J. Clarke, T. Longman, R. Hett, J. Oſwald, J. Wood, A. Cruden, and J. Davidſon.

*The only ſhort and infallible Cure*
For that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the higheſt and moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible Evacuation or the leaſt Purging, which by an unaccountable Miſtake is generally adviſed, although always found rather to irritate and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS:

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and intirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages (whence proceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances, they alſo effectually and immediately cure the Green-ſickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, (which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and Batulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly Lightſom, Brisk and Vigorous to admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſomuch fam'd and pleaſant Chymical Drops have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humours, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names: Be careful therefore not to be deceiv'd; but be ſure to have the Right, which by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's, at the Two Blue Poſts, in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.



LONDON Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row.*